'Clean version'
ARTICLE X.X.8. FOR ALL DISEASE-SPECIFIC CHAPTERS (OR ARTICLE 10.4.12. FOR INFECTION WITH INFECTIOUS SALMON ANAEMIA)

Importation of aquatic animals for aquaculture from a country, zone or compartment not declared free from 'disease X'

1) When importing for *aquaculture*, *aquatic animals* of species referred to in Article X.X.2. from a country, *zone* or *compartment* not declared free from 'disease *X'*, the *Competent Authority* of the *importing country* should assess the *risk* in accordance with Chapter 2.1. and consider the risk mitigation measures in points 2) and 3) below.

2) If the intention is to grow out and harvest the *aquatic animals*, consider applying the following:

   a) the direct delivery to and lifelong holding of the *aquatic animals* in a *quarantine* facility; and

   b) the treatment of transport water, equipment, effluent and waste materials to inactive 'pathogen X' (in accordance with Chapter 4.3.) and biosecure disposal of effluent and waste.

3) If the intention is to establish a new stock for *aquaculture*, consider applying the following:

   a) In the exporting country:

      i) identify potential source populations and evaluate their *aquatic animal* health records;

      ii) test source populations in accordance with Chapter 1.4. and select a founder population (F-0) of *aquatic animals* with a high health status for 'disease X' .

   b) In the importing country:

      i) import the F-0 population into a *quarantine* facility;

      ii) test the F-0 population for 'disease X' in accordance with Chapter 1.4. to determine their suitability as broodstock;

      iii) produce a first generation (F-1) population in *quarantine*;

      iv) culture F-1 population in *quarantine* under conditions that are conducive to the clinical expression of 'disease X' (as described in the *Aquatic Manual*) and test for "disease X' in accordance with Chapter 1.4.;

      v) if 'disease X' is not detected in the F-1 population may be defined as free from 'disease X' and may be released from *quarantine*;

      vi) if 'disease X' is detected in the F-1 population they should not be released from *quarantine* and should be destroyed and disposed of in a biosecure manner.

'Track changes version'
Article X.X.8. for all disease-specific chapters (or Article 10.4.12. for Infection with infectious salmon anemia)

Importation of ~~live~~ aquatic animals for aquaculture from a country, zone or compartment not declared free from 'disease X'

1) When importing ~~live~~ aquatic animals of species referred to in Article 10.10.2. from a country, zone or compartment not declared free from 'disease X', ~~for aquaculture,~~ the Competent Authority of the importing country should assess the risk ~~and, if justified, apply the following risk mitigation measures:~~ in accordance with Chapter 2.1. and consider the *risk* mitigation measures in points 2) and 3) below

2) If the intention is to grow out and harvest the *aquatic animals*, consider applying the following:

   a) the direct delivery to and lifelong holding of the *aquatic animals* in a *quarantine* facility; ~~consignment in biosecure facilities for continuous isolation from the local environment~~; and

   b) the treatment of transport water, equipment, ~~used in transport and of all~~ effluent and waste materials ~~in a manner that ensures inactivation of~~ to inactivate 'pathogen X' (in accordance with Chapter 4.3) and biosecure disposal of effluent and waste.

~~1. If the intention of the introduction is the establishment of a new stock, the Code of Practice on the Introductions and Transfers of Marine Organisms of the International Council for the Exploration of the Seas (ICES) should be considered.~~

3) If the intention is to establish a new stock for *aquaculture*, consider applying the following: ~~For the purposes of the Aquatic Code, the ICES Code (full version see: http://www.ices.dk/publications/our-publications/Pages/Miscellaneous.aspx) may be summarised to the following main points:~~

   a) In the exporting country:

      i) identify potential source populations and evaluate their *aquatic animal* health records;

      ii) test source populations in accordance with Chapter 1.4. and select a founder population (F-0) of *aquatic animals* with a high health status for 'disease X'.

   b) In the importing country:

      i) import the F-0 population into a *quarantine* facility;

      ii) test the F-0 population for 'disease X' in accordance with Chapter 1.4. to determine their suitability as broodstock;

      iii) produce a first generation (F-1) population in *quarantine*;

      iv) culture F-1 population in *quarantine* under conditions that are conducive to the clinical expression of 'disease X' (as described in the *Aquatic Manual*) and test for "disease X' in accordance with Chapter 1.4.;

      v) if 'disease X' is not detected in the F-1 population may be defined as free from 'disease X' and may be released from *quarantine*;

vi) if ‘disease X’ is detected in the F-1 population they should not be released from *quarantine* and should be destroyed and disposed of in a biosecure manner.

~~a) identify stock of interest (cultured or wild) in its current location;~~

~~b) evaluate stock health and disease history;~~

~~c) take and test samples for ‘pathogen *X’*, pests and general health/disease status;~~

~~d) import of a founder (F-0) population and quarantine in a secure facility;~~

~~e) produce F-1 generation from the F-0 stock in quarantine;~~

~~f)culture F-1 stock and at critical times in its development (life cycle) sample and test for ‘*disease X’* and perform general examinations for pests and general health/disease status;~~

~~g) if ‘*disease X’* is not detected, pests are not present, and the general health/disease status of the stock is considered to meet the basic biosecurity conditions of the importing country, zone or compartment, the F-1 stock may be defined as ‘*disease X’* free or specific pathogen free (SPF) for ‘*disease X’*;~~

~~h) release SPF F-1 stock from quarantine for aquaculture or stocking purposes in the country, zone or compartment.~~

~~2. With respect to point 3 e), quarantine conditions should be conducive to multiplication of the pathogen and eventually to clinical expression. If quarantine conditions are not suitable for pathogen multiplication and development, the recommended diagnostic approach might not be sensitive enough to detect low infection level.~~

~~This Article does not apply to aquatic animals referred to in point 1 of Article 10.10.3.~~